In the Claims

Applicant has submitted a new complete claim set showing amended claims with insertions indicated by underlining and deletions indicated by strikeouts and/or double bracketing.

Please amend pending claims 1-4 and 7-10 as indicated below. Please add new claims 13-26. No new matter is presented.

1. (Currently amended) A method for reducing cyclo-stationary cross-talk noise from a narrow band time ~~divided~~ division duplex system into a wide band transmission system in a copper wire-pair network, wherein the time ~~divided~~ division duplex system operates in a lower part of a spectrum, ~~wherein~~ the method comprising operating the wide band transmission system ~~operates~~ with frequency ~~divided~~ division duplex, dividing the wide band ~~being divided in~~ transmission system into at least two frequency bands, such that ~~the~~ a lower band is at least partly overlapping the time division duplex system, and the lower band and ~~the~~ a higher band are transmitting in opposite directions, and ~~in that~~ switching the transmission ~~direction~~ directions in the frequency bands ~~is switched~~ so that the lower band of the wide band transmission system always transmits in the same direction as the time division duplex system.

B1

2. (Currently amended) A method in accordance with claim 1, wherein the frequency bands of the wide band transmission system ~~is~~ are switched by means of a synchronization signal derived from the time ~~divided~~ division duplex system.

3. (Currently amended) A method in accordance with claim 2, wherein the synchronization signal is substantially synchronous with the cyclo-stationary cross-talk noise from the time ~~divided~~ division duplex system.

4. (Currently amended) A method in accordance with claim 3, wherein the wide band is divided into an even number of bands, arranged in pairs, such that ~~the~~ a lower band and ~~the~~ a higher band in each pair are transmitting in opposite directions.

5. (Previously presented) A method in accordance with claim 1, wherein the wide band transmission system is a very high bit-rate digital subscriber line system or an asymmetric digital subscriber line system.

6. (Previously presented) A method in accordance with claim 1, wherein the narrow band transmission system is a time compressed mode integrated services digital network system.

7. (Currently amended) An arrangement for reducing cyclo-stationary cross-talk noise from a narrow band time ~~divided~~ division duplex system into a wide band transmission system in a copper wire-pair network, wherein the time ~~divided~~ division duplex system operates in a lower part of the spectrum, wherein the wide band transmission system is adapted to operate with frequency-~~divided~~ division duplex, the wide band transmission system being divided ~~in~~ into at least two frequency bands, such that a lower band is at least partly overlapping the time ~~divided~~ division duplex system, and the lower band and a higher band are transmitting in opposite directions, and ~~in that~~ wherein the wide band transmission system is associated with a switching means adapted to switch a transmission direction in the frequency bands, so that the lower band of the wide band transmission system always transmits in the same direction as the time ~~divided~~ division duplex system.

B2

8. (Currently amended) An arrangement in accordance with claim 7, wherein the switching means is triggered by a synchronization signal derived from the time ~~divided~~ division duplex system to switch the frequency bands of the wide band transmission system.

9. (Currently amended) An arrangement in accordance with claim 8, wherein the synchronization signal is substantially synchronous with the cyclo-stationary cross-talk noise from the time ~~divided~~ division duplex system.

10. (Currently amended) An arrangement in accordance with claim 9, wherein the wide band transmission system is divided into an even number of bands, arranged in pairs, such that ~~the~~ a lower band and ~~the~~ a higher band in each pair are transmitting in opposite directions.

11. (Previously presented) An arrangement in accordance with claim 10, wherein the wide band transmission system is a very high bit-rate digital subscriber line system or an asymmetric digital subscriber line system.

12. (Previously presented) An arrangement in accordance with claim 11, wherein the narrow band transmission system is a time compressed mode integrated services digital network system.

~~13.~~ (New) In a frequency division duplex transmission system having a lower frequency band, the lower frequency band having a first transmission direction, and a higher frequency band, the higher frequency band having a second transmission direction, a method for reducing crosstalk from a time division duplex system, comprising:

a) switching the first transmission direction to correspond with a transmission direction of the time division duplex system; and

b) switching the second transmission direction to correspond with a direction opposite to the first transmission direction.

B2 Cont.

14. (New) The method of claim 13, wherein switching the first and second transmission directions of the lower frequency band and the upper frequency band is in response to receiving a synchronization signal derived from the time division duplex system.

15. (New) The method of claim 14, wherein receiving the synchronization signal comprises receiving the synchronization signal that is substantially synchronous with the crosstalk from the time division duplex system.

16. (New) The method claim 15, further comprising dividing a frequency spectrum of the frequency division duplex system into an even number of bands, arranged in pairs, such that a lower band and a higher band of each pair are transmitting in opposite directions.

17. (New) The method of claim 13, wherein the frequency division duplex system is a very high bit-rate digital subscriber line system or an asymmetric digital subscriber line system.

18. (New) The method of claim 13, wherein the time division duplex system is a time compressed mode integrated services digital network system.

19. (New) In a frequency division duplex transmission system having a lower frequency band, the lower frequency band having a first transmission direction, and a higher frequency band, the higher frequency band having a second transmission direction, an apparatus for reducing crosstalk from a time division duplex system, the apparatus comprising:

first switching means for switching the first transmission direction to correspond with a transmission direction of the time division duplex system and second switching means for switching the second transmission direction to correspond with a direction opposite to the first transmission direction.

20. (New) The apparatus of claim 19, wherein the frequency division duplex system is a very high bit-rate digital subscriber line system or an asymmetric digital subscriber like system.

B3 Cont

21. (New) The apparatus of claim 19, wherein the time division duplex system is a time compressed mode integrated services digital network system.

22. (New) The apparatus of claim 19, wherein the first and second switching means switch the first and second transmission directions in response to a synchronization signal derived from the time division duplex system.

23. (New) The apparatus of claim 22, wherein the synchronization signal is substantially synchronous with the crosstalk from the time division duplex system.

24. (New) The apparatus of claim 19, further comprising means for dividing a frequency spectrum of the frequency division duplex system into an even number of bands, arranged in pairs, such that a lower band and a higher band of each pair are transmitting in opposite directions.

25. (New) In a frequency division duplex system, a method for reducing crosstalk from a time division duplex system, comprising:

dividing a frequency spectrum of the frequency division duplex system into a lower frequency band that at least partially overlaps the time division duplex system and a higher frequency band;

B3 Concl.

transmitting on the lower frequency band in a direction of transmission of the time division duplex system; and

transmitting on the higher frequency band in a direction opposite the direction of transmission of the time division duplex system.

26. (New) A method as defined in claim 25, further comprising switching the directions of transmission on the lower frequency band and the higher frequency band in response to a change of direction of transmission on the time division duplex system.